

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXV., NO. 13

HONOLULU, H. I., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1900.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2150.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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**RUBBER
STAMPS**

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

NO LONGER SUSPICIOUS

Armstrong Smith is Out
Of Danger.

THE QUESTION OF FREIGHT

Board May Prohibit Certain Oriental
Imports--No Island Ves-
sels to Leave Honolulu.

Widespread interest was manifested yesterday in regard to the announce-
ment that Armstrong Smith was a pos-
sible plague suspect. Despite the care
with which the official announcement
was made by Dr. Hoffmann, the news
proved a shock to the community and
especially to Mr. Smith's large circle
of friends.

Yesterday afternoon when the of-
ficial statement went forth that Arm-
strong Smith was no longer considered
a suspect case, the revulsion of feel-
ing was strong. The uneasiness which
prevailed underwent a change, and
members of the Board expressed their
undisguised pleasure that Mr. Smith
was out of danger.

Late last night Dr. Hoffmann made
the statement that Mr. Smith was not
a suspect case at any time, but that he
had a fever accompanying his attack
of bronchitis, together with a sensi-
tiveness in the femoral region, which
caused Dr. Hoffmann to take the wisest
course and place him under the usual
treatment for suspect cases. "The ser-
um did not do Mr. Smith any harm,
and under the circumstances may have
done him some good," said Dr. Hoff-
mann. "Mr. Smith has no fever at
present and is improving rapidly."

All the patients in the pest hospital
are convalescing and none can be said
to be in any danger from a relapse.
Hartmann's reserve strength is doing
wonders for him.

No suspect cases or deaths by plague
were recorded yesterday. The sick
Chinese baby in Magoonville is in
about the same condition as when first
visited by the health physician, and
the house is under a quarantine guard.

Board of Health Meeting.
Yesterday's session of the Board was
attended by Minister Cooper, who oc-
cupied the chair in the absence of
President Wood, and Messrs. George
W. Smith, F. M. Hatch and F. J. Low-
rey.

Minister Cooper called the attention
of the Board to the fact that he was
acting as president in the absence of
Dr. Wood, and asked the Board to ap-
prove his temporary appointment. Upon
motion of Mr. Lowrey, seconded
by Mr. Smith, the Board approved the
temporary appointment by a unani-
mous vote.

The minutes of the previous meet-
ing were read, and upon some minor
amendments were approved.
Dr. Hoffmann entered at this stage
of the proceedings and after consulta-
tion with Minister Cooper, the latter
announced officially that Armstrong
Smith was not to be considered any
longer as a suspect case of plague;
and inasmuch as every precaution had
been taken by the patient the instant
he felt he was becoming ill, Dr. Hoff-
mann was of the opinion that Arm-
strong Smith was entirely out of dan-
ger.

The announcement called forth ex-
pressions of relief from the members
of the Board, one of them stating that
the news had lifted a tremendous load
from their minds.

Other Island Vessels.

Mr. Hatch suggested to the Board
that until word was received from
President Wood, either in person or
by messenger as to health conditions
on the Island of Maui, all island
steamers should be held in the harbor.
Mr. Lowrey concurred in Mr. Hatch's
suggestion. Mr. Hatch then moved
that no vessels be allowed to leave the
port of Honolulu for island ports un-
til further notice. The motion was
seconded by Mr. Lowrey, and carried
unanimously.

Mr. Lowrey moved that the motion
be amended by excepting Oahu ports,
as they depend entirely upon Honolu-
lu for their supplies. It was moved
that the ports of Oahu be excepted.
Carried.

A request from Hackfeld & Co. was
received asking permission to bring
the steamer Nihau to the wharf to
load heavy lumber. As the Board had
already acted adversely upon similar
requests, the application was denied.
This will compel the steamer to hoist
the lumber from the water.

Mr. Bolte, of Grinbaum & Co., re-
quested permission to ship two cases
of matches to the other side of the Is-
land, stating that the people were en-
tirely without lucifers at Heala and
other points. No action taken until
further information is obtained as to
the present storage place of the
matches.

Mr. Hatch brought up the question
of waste water from the relief camps
on Punchbowl and also on Vineyard
street. They requested the use of the
excavators to pump out their cesspools,
which filled up each day. Mr. Rey-
nolds explained that the Japanese im-
mutes of the camps were constantly
bathing, so that a stream of water was
continually running into the cesspools;
the excavator could not begin to keep
the cesspools emptied under such con-

ditions, and he suggested that it would
be better to pipe the waste water to
the harbor at the end of Punchbowl
street. The proposition had been made
to run the waste water into the swamps
below the Punchbowl camp, but per-
mission had been refused. Mr. Hatch
moved the matter be referred to the
Minister of the Interior, as follows:

Whereas, it has been reported to the
Board of Health that the odorless ex-
cavators are unable to keep the cess-
pools at the relief camps on Punch-
bowl street and Vineyard street clear;
Resolved, That the Minister of the
Interior be requested to supply drain
pipe for said camps, of sufficient capac-
ity to lead off the water used for bath-
ing at said camps, to the harbor from
the Punchbowl street camp, and to the
Nuuanu stream from the Vineyard
street camp. Carried.

Question of Medicinal Wines.

Messrs. Schaefer & Co. asked for a
ruling of the Board on medicinal
wines, stating they wished to make a
shipment of that class of liquor to
Kauai, where it was greatly needed.
The Board's former ruling dealt with
alcoholic liquors, and it was thought
the wines mentioned should be classed
as permitted freight. It was moved by
Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Hatch,
that wines of European and American
vintage be added to the list of per-
mitted goods without respect to their de-
gree of alcoholic strength. Carried.

President Dole, who was present,
spoke of the plumbing regulations
which had been passed upon by the
Board, and called the attention of the
latter to a plumbing bill introduced in
the Senate and referred to the House
which had become pigeonholed. He
stated he had had conversations with
Messrs. Emmelhut and Nott in regard
to the bill and both gentlemen ex-
pressed themselves as satisfied with
it, that it was a good bill, which also
required plumbers to be licensed. "If
you cannot make this bill a regulation
of the Health Department," said he,
"the Board could recommend it to the
Legislature."

Chinese Vice Consul Goo Kim asked
for information relative to the inmates
of Camp A at the Kailahi detention
camp. These people had been there
since January 30th, the time they took
their disinfectant bath. No action was
taken, the Board desiring to be in-
formed by the superintendent of the
camp as to the quarantine periods of
the different stations.

A suggestion was made that Kailahi
camp be made a relief camp after all
quarantines have expired. It is pos-
sible that this course may be pursued.

Applications for Quarantine.

Applications from thirty-one persons
for leave to go into quarantine, in or-
der to leave for other island ports af-
ter the completion of the required quar-
antine, were received and discussed by
the Board. Mr. Cooper said he had
given permission for Messrs. Hyman,
Kaiser and Walker to go into quaran-
tine at Sumner Island yesterday.

He also suggested that a portion of
the drillshed quarters be cleaned and
made ready for white people who de-
sire to go into special quarantine pre-
vious to departure for other ports. The
people could provide their own cots
and necessities; a restaurant was al-
ready established in the old barracks
building, and everything would be
very handy for them. A fence could
be erected so as to completely segre-
gate them from others now using the
drillshed grounds. A report upon this
suggestion will be made by Minister
Cooper today.

Mr. Lowrey and Mr. Smith reported
they had made an inspection of the
fence around Block 19, but did not ap-
prove of the manner in which the cor-
rugated iron strips had been nailed to
the inside of the board fence. In their
opinion it was possible for a rat to
make its way over the top of it. There
were also five buildings near Fowler's
yard which had been condemned some
time ago by the Board to be destroyed
by fire, but as yet no instructions had
been given the Fire Department to
burn them. They suggested an order
be given to that effect.

About Oriental Goods.

Minister Cooper referred to import-
ations of Oriental goods, especially of
eggs packed in soil, or charcoal dust.
The Surgeon General of the United
States Marine Hospital Service had
given orders to the surgeons of that
service to destroy such goods where-
ver they found them. President Dole
said he was satisfied that if those food-
stuffs were shut off from importation,
the Chinese and Japanese could put
them up here just as well, and it would
in fact be the commencement of a new
industry.

Mr. Smith showed the Board an in-
voice from a shipping firm of Yokohama
to Alexander & Baldwin of this city
for 1,284 packages of goods which
were on the steamer Strategyle. This
vessel left Yokohama for San Diego
via Honolulu on January 20th, and is
expected by the consignees any day.
Messrs. Alexander & Baldwin asked
that the Board prevent the landing of
the goods in Honolulu, and also to
order the ship to proceed immediately
to San Diego. The consignees stated
they had cabled the shippers via San
Francisco not to send the freight on,
but they replied that they had already
contracted to send it and therefore
could not comply with the cancella-
tion.

Mr. Hatch moved that the subject of
importations from infected countries
be referred to a special committee of
the Board. Carried.
Moved and seconded that the ques-
tion of the landing of Chinese and
Japanese provisions, or provisions
from any country where plague exists
be referred to a special committee, and
the invoice of the steamer Strategyle
on the request of Alexander & Bal-
dwin that these goods be not landed be
referred to this committee. Carried.
Messrs. F. M. Hatch and F. J. Low-
rey were appointed as the special com-
mittee by Minister Cooper.

LUDLOW ON CUBA

Problems Before the
Government.

QUESTIONS OF SUFFRAGE

Danger of Letting Every Man Vote
Pointed Out by the Governor
of Havana.

HAVANA, Jan. 26.—Brigadier Gen-
eral William Ludlow, who is now in
command of the Department of the City
of Havana, has acquired during a resi-
dence in Cuba, which commenced with
the opening gun of the war against
Spain: a year ago last June, an intimate
and intelligent knowledge of the polit-
ical conditions prevailing here. It is
likely that his department will, within
a few months, be extended to include
the provincial area as well, and there
seems little doubt that General Lud-
low's services will be retained for this
wider field of usefulness by the admin-
istration. General Wood has expressed
himself as having a very high opinion
of General Ludlow's ability and tech-
nical knowledge, and has also expressed
great satisfaction with the results
accomplished in the city of Havana,
under General Ludlow's direction.
When asked as to his views on the al-
l-absorbing question of the Cuban fran-
chise in the approaching election, Gen-
eral Ludlow said:

"In replying to questions of that
character, affecting matters of import,
which are naturally under serious con-
sideration by all concerned, what I say
must be taken as merely representing
my own views, as derived from per-
sonal experience, and in no manner are
they to be regarded as possessing any
official character or authority. They
are simply my private opinions."
"But," continued the general, "I cer-
tainly think the limitations of suffrage
should be drawn to exclude illiteracy.
The reasons for this seem manifold
and conclusive, whether from the his-
torical, the political or the economic
standpoint. Historically, we have an
opportunity of observing the conditions
existing in neighboring islands, where
the illiterate multitudes drive the des-
tinies of the country along what are
apparently retrogressive routes."

Menace of Universal Suffrage.

"With universal suffrage in the Is-
land or Cuba at this time I should con-
sider its future as a self-governing
community gravely compromised."
"The percentage of illiteracy can be
determined only after the data of the
recent census becomes available. It is
currently estimated at 75 to 80 per cent.,
by no means an incredible figure, as
from recent data, the peninsula of
Spain itself, comprising 18,000,000
souls, contains 6,000,000 who do not
read and write. The Spaniards never
encouraged or furthered popular edu-
cation in Cuba, giving it a merely nom-
inal recognition, a course which can
be explained by their seeming indiffer-
ence to the matter at home, and partly,
perhaps, for the same reason, that be-
fore the war the southern planters dis-
couraged the education of the blacks
as tending to make them more for-
midable."

"The methods of administration of
the government of a country are the
exponent of its advance in civilization.
There can be no question that the vital
interests of Cuba depend upon the
intelligence, the orderliness, the
capacity and the integrity of those
charged with the responsibility."

"In my judgment, it would be a bit-
ter travesty of independence and a pro-
found wrong to Cuba were its destinies
to be now entrusted to its least in-
formed and, from the immediate view of
intelligent citizenship, the hopeless class
of its population. I have not the least
doubt that the majority of those sin-
cerely interested in the present and
future prosperity of the people would
concur in this view. The opposing view
is likely to be held by the huge major-
ity, whom this decision would exclude
from suffrage, and by those who desire
to control the tremendous power of the
ignorant vote to further their own ends
—individual or political."

Restrictive Qualifications.

"I should say, then, that those only
should have the right to vote and thus
indirectly control the conduct and fu-
ture of the island, who are able to read
a book or to receive and send commu-
nications in writing."
"A modification of the rigor of this
rule might be made. First, as a sub-
stitute for literacy, it might be held
that a man who has legitimately ac-
quired and owns \$500 or \$1,000 worth
of property could vote, and a further
exception be made of those who were
in fact and actively a part of the
fighting force of the Cuban army dur-
ing the late war. I should consider
these limitations essential, both for
the reasons previously stated and also
because, since, from my point of view,
education is the first requisite, every
stimulus and pressure should be ap-
plied to induce all inhabitants of the

island to acquire at least the educa-
tion of the primary school. The people
are extremely apt, and the acquisition
of that amount of literacy would cost
them little trouble if they gave it time
and attention."

"In this department it has been in-
timated, for example, to the Rural
Guards that it would be well for them
to learn to read and write, both as a
preliminary to advancement in their
own service and as having a possible
bearing upon their future status. I am
informed that as a matter of fact they
are busily studying their primers and
rapidly acquiring at least a primitive
comprehension of letters."

Estimate of Population.

"The population of Cuba is current-
ly estimated at from 1,250,000 to 1,500,-
000, but this is little more than guess-
ing until the results of the census are
known, the last census being considered
defective, and the subsequent data
as to deaths and immigration not
being matter of record. Possibly the
census may show 1,500,000 people; in
other words, a state larger than Penn-
sylvania with little more than the popu-
lation of Philadelphia, while capable
of supporting a population of 10,000,-
000 or 15,000,000."

"Do you think a majority of the Cu-
bans are in favor of the annexation of
the island to the United States?" Gen-
eral Ludlow was asked.
"Very few of the inhabitants of the
island declare themselves in favor of
annexation to the United States," re-
plied the general. "How many are in
favor of it would be purely surmise.
Any proposition to this end, if pre-
sented at this time, would, in my judg-
ment, be overwhelmingly voted down,
whether the franchise be general or
limited, as above indicated."

"The most important immediate
question before the responsible Ameri-
can administration at this time, as
may be inferred from what has been
said previously, is that of education,
inasmuch as the entire future of the
island depends upon the proper train-
ing and enlightenment of the children
of today, thus assuming a continuance
of the maintenance of order and re-
spect for authority, which has now
passed beyond the stage of uncertain-
ty."

Question of Self-Government.

"The next important question is the
organization of self-government in the
island—this to begin at once, and at
the foundations, and be confined for
the present to the organization of town
governments, based upon the voting
population."

"The sole method of instructing the
people in administrative matters of
this kind is to intrust to them the ac-
tual task and responsibility of doing it.
Theoretical instruction is beyond pos-
sibility and experience must be the
teacher, requiring a given community
to profit by its own mistakes by let-
ting it bear the consequences. If, for
example, a dishonest city treasurer be
chosen and the safe be emptied, let the
other officials go without their salaries
and the people suffer a certain measure
of deprivation in order to realize their
independent responsibilities and ac-
quire the conviction that they must se-
lect honest officials, other considera-
tions, personal or political, being made
subordinate."

"I have no doubt that if these prin-
ciples of administration, of education,
and of the gradual building up of the
sense of responsibility in the use and
enjoyment of the suffrage be pursued
persistently and without wavering or
variation, the people of Cuba will
rapidly acquire the art of self-govern-
ment and be able to manage their own
affairs as independently of exterior
control or guidance as the states of
the Union, which are legally and polit-
ically held to be free and independent
sovereignties."

Experience All That is Needed.

"I believe this because the people
have an unusual measure of intelli-
gence with a natural respect for author-
ity, notwithstanding that they lack the
usage of self-government and need to
acquire the habit of adhesion to gen-
eral principles of action, not permitting
subordinate issues to imperil the main
one, upon which must depend the per-
sistence and success of the adherence
to a given political line of conduct."

"I see no reason to believe that the
Island of Cuba should not in course of
time have as orderly, as responsible, as
law-abiding and as serious a govern-
ment as any other country, whether of
her own accord, as a member of the
American Union, or independently
thereof, should such conclusion be
reached by the concurrence of those
concerned."

"I do believe, however, that this con-
dition cannot be reached immediately or
in the immediate future. The per-
centage of illiteracy should at least be
reversed, and time is needed to habitu-
ate those who enjoy the suffrage to the
instructive guidance and regulation of
individual self-control and respect
for continuity of administration."

J. D. WHELPLEY.

A Narrow Escape.

Yesterday while Captain Robert
Parker was walking along King street
on the mauka side, where the Austin
property is being demolished, an old
awning in front of one of the build-
ings fell directly over where the offi-
cer was walking. It was supported by
wires which kept it from falling to the
sidewalk, or the police captain would
have been badly hurt. The men who
were working on the building were
removing the iron roof, and the jar-
ring of the shack in the efforts to get
the roof off made the awning fall.
Captain Parker immediately rushed
upon the workmen, and placing the
iron under arrest, charged him, at
the police station, with being a com-
mon nuisance. The case will be heard
in the Police Court this morning.

PLAGUE ON MAUI

Four Deaths Have Been
Reported.

ONE CHINAMAN SUSPECTED

Steamer Kauai Brought the News--
Dr. Wood Investigating--Mr.
Hons' Interviewed.

(From Monday's Daily).

Bubonic plague has reached the Is-
land of Maui. The news of the outbreak
at Kahului was brought to Honolulu
at noon Saturday by the steamer Kau-
ai, and although the Board of Health
was apprised of the alarming fact in
the afternoon, it was thought best to
refrain from making it public.

A cigar box containing a securely
sealed culture tube in which reposed
the inguinal glands of a Chinese who
is now under suspicion at Ka-
hului, came by mail to the Board,
and upon the delivery of the important
package at the Health Department
Saturday evening, a microscopic ex-
amination of the contents of the glands
was immediately made by Dr. Hoff-
mann. The first slide showed the
presence of plague bacilli in large num-
bers, and an official announcement to
that effect was made.

President Wood accompanied by Dr.
Garvin left Honolulu for Kahului on
the steamer Kauai Saturday night,
probably arriving there early yesterday
morning. A thorough investigation of
the causes of sickness and the deaths
will be had, and an effort made to trace
the infection.

The Cases in Point.

So far as can be ascertained, four
persons in all have died under suspi-
cious circumstances at Kahului. Two
were Japanese and the others, Chi-
nese. When the Kauai left the island
for Honolulu one Chinese suspect had
been isolated and the places in which
he had lived or visited were burned.

Dr. Armistead attended all the pa-
tients, and although they died very
quickly after becoming ill, he did not
consult Dr. Weddick, the Government
physician at Kahului, until the Chinese
suspect was brought to notice. When
the development of the femoral gland
in the latter case was observed, it was
after the man had walked from Ka-
hului to Wailuku, from Dr. Armistead's
office. From Wailuku the Chinaman
went to a cottage in a rice field on the
Waihee side of the Wailuku mill, where
he spent the night. After his discovery
the physicians agreed that he was a
suspect and the cottage was burned.
This was on Friday last.

Kahului was immediately put under
quarantine and the Chinaman was
placed in an old shooting booth, which
has temporarily been termed the pest
house. A better place has been select-
ed in the sand hills back of Kahului,
where a permanent pest hospital will
be erected.

Steamers to Kihui.

The steamer Centennial with 2,000
tons of freight, mostly provisions ar-
rived at Kahului on Friday, January
9th. The authorities prevented the
ship from having any communication
with the shore and will send her to
Kihui to discharge.

All steamers will now go to Kihui,
and that will be made the supply point
for that portion of the island. The
wharf there is fully equipped with steam
hoisting apparatus and derricks, and
the Hawaiian Commercial Company's
railroad extends to within three miles
of the Kihui wharf. The road bed is
all graded between the track and the
wharf, so the rails can be laid there
within a few days and the landing will
then be connected with the plantations
on the other side of the island, name-
ly, Wailuku, Hawaiian Commercial,
Paia and Haku. The Hawaiian Com-
mercial track touches the Kahului
railroad at points outside of Kahului
and connection can be had between Ki-
hui and the points named without go-
ing to Kahului.

The sugar from the plantations named
will doubtless be shipped by way of
Kihui for the present. The arrival
of the Centennial was timely, as she
has several tons of rice aboard; and if
communication between Maui and other
islands is completely broken off the
food supply is not likely to run short
for the present.

Maui Citizens Act.

On Saturday, February 10th, the citi-
zens of Maui, held a meeting at Ka-
hului, promptly passed resolutions in
regard to the fatal cases and delegated
Mr. George Hons to go at once to Ho-
nolulu on the steamer Lehu, chartered
for the purpose. The steamer arriv-
ed in the harbor yesterday morning
and the following letter was sent
ashore to the Board of Health:

Kahului, Maui, Feb. 10th, 1900.
Dr. C. B. Wood, President of the Board
of Health, Honolulu, Oahu.
Dear Sir: I herewith enclose you a
set of resolutions passed at a meeting
of the Health Committee and citizens
of Maui, held at Kahului this after-
noon.

"I would respectfully ask your
(Continued on Page 1.)